UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Alexandria Division UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : Case No. 1:14-cr-175 -vs-JAMES T. McBRIDE, Defendant. : -----: MOTIONS HEARING June 4, 2014 Before: Ivan D. Davis, Mag. Judge

APPEARANCES:

William E. Johnston, Counsel for the United States Jeffrey D. Zimmerman, Counsel for the Defendant

The Defendant, James T. McBride, in person

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               Mr. McBride, would you please stand.
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               All right. Now, you have had an opportunity to
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     discuss with Mr. Zimmerman his ability to represent you,
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     correct?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
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               THE COURT: And you have discussed with him your
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     desire to represent yourself?
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               THE DEFENDANT: That is correct.
               THE COURT: Now, you understand that under the
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     circumstances, under the Sixth Amendment of our United States
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     Constitution based on the charges and the fact that you cannot
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     afford counsel, you have an absolute right to be represented by
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     counsel? And since you cannot afford counsel, the Court could
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     appoint, and actually did appoint counsel to represent you.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand that at the same time
     as at the original hearing, this Court strongly recommended
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     against self-representation and suggested or strongly suggested
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     that you take the Court's representation?
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               Do you understand?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand -- I am sure Mr.
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     Zimmerman has explained to you why the Court strongly
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     recommends that you accept the representation rather than
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     representing yourself?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, he did.
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               THE COURT: And based upon all the information as
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    provided by Mr. Zimmerman as well as the questions and concerns
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     provided by this Court, it is your decision that you still wish
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     to represent yourself?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I -- because of the fact
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     that I know my case better than anybody, and we do have some
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     unusual issues, but I am lacking in procedure and the ability
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     to file documents into the court properly, that's why I would
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     prefer standby counsel. So that he can direct me in the proper
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     procedures so that we do stay in line with the Court's rules
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     and regulations here so that we can have a fast, and speedy,
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     and efficient operation in this case.
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               I think it's in the best interests of myself, and the
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     Court, and the people as a whole for us to operate as
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     co-counsel rather than having me stuck out here by myself.
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               I don't believe that having somebody represent me is
     the ultimate or the best way to proceed. I do believe with all
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     my heart, with all my experience, that me representing myself
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     with Mr. Zimmerman as a co-counsel is in the best interests of
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     justice.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, I don't know whether
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     you quite understand what Mr. Zimmerman's position would be.
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     It's not a situation in which you would have two counsel,
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     yourself as counsel and Mr. Zimmerman as counsel; therefore, he
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being your co-counsel.
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What he would essentially be is what we call a standby counsel. Which means he would sit at the table and do nothing while you do everything. And the only time he would get involved is when you felt that there was something you absolutely could not do, and then he would have to or you would have to request this Court to have his assistance in that regard.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand. You do not allow a hybrid defense, I do understand that, sir.

THE COURT: Now, it appears to the Court that your main reason for wanting to represent yourself is your comment that you know your case better than anyone else.

Now, you understand that by law and by ethical rules, Mr. Zimmerman has both a legal and ethical obligation to represent your best legal interests? He has a legal and ethical obligation to represent you competently, zealously, and to the best of his ability.

What that means from an ethical and legal standpoint is that Mr. Zimmerman, if allowed to represent you, will be required by law to understand and get up to speed and know your case and the facts of your case just as much as you do.

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand that, sir. But I also understand that Mr. Zimmerman's primary goal here or priority is to the court, that I fall below the court. He has

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     a duty to the court, number one.
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               THE COURT: No, that is incorrect.
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               THE DEFENDANT: And to me number two.
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               THE COURT: That is incorrect. By law and by his
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     State Bar license, as a defense lawyer his number one
     obligation is to represent the best interests of his client.
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                                                                   Ι
 7
     know that because I used to do what Mr. Zimmerman did for
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     14 years before putting on this robe. And our number one
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     obligation as defense counsel is to represent the best legal
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     interests of our client. Number one and foremost.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I still stand that I would --
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     I would prefer to represent myself with Mr. Zimmerman as
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     co-counsel -- or standby counsel, I am sorry.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, once again,
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     the Court strongly suggests against it. The Court, obviously,
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     having determined, and you made comments to this Court, having
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     determined that you are competent to make said decision, the
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     Court will grant your request. You can represent yourself pro
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     se.
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               Mr. Zimmerman can on stand -- be standby counsel.
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     at any time during these procedures you wish to change your
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     mind and request that Mr. Zimmerman represent you as your
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     counsel, please inform the Court of that most expeditiously.
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Thank you, sir.
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               THE COURT: All right. Is the Government ready to
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     proceed with the detention hearing?
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               MR. JOHNSTON: Yes, we are, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Do you wish to call any witnesses, or are
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     you relying on the information that is contained in the
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     Pretrial Services report?
               MR. JOHNSTON: No, Your Honor, we do not intend to
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     call any witnesses. It is our position that Pretrial Services
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     came to the correct recommendation in recommending that the
     defendant be detained.
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               We believe that he is both a risk of flight or risk
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     of nonappearance and a danger to the community based on his
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     criminal history, based on the nature of this past conduct, his
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     lack of cooperation and compliance with postconviction
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     supervision, and the similarity between his most recent
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     criminal conviction and the current the charges.
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               We don't believe there is any set of conditions that
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     would guarantee either the safety of the community or his
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     appearance at future court hearings. He has, as far as we
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     know, no ties to this district, and there is no proper
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     third-party custodian right now that could guarantee his
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     appearance.
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               So for those reasons, the Government believes that he
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     should be detained until trial.
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               THE COURT: All right. Mr. McBride, have you
     received a copy of the original Pretrial Services report out of
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the District of South Carolina as well as the addendum to the 1 2 Pretrial Services report which was put together by our Pretrial 3 Services Office? 4 THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not. But Mr. Zimmerman 5 says he has got it right here for me. So I have had not time to review it though. 6 7 THE COURT: Well, the first question I was going to 8 ask is whether the information contained in those two reports 9 was accurate. If you have not had an opportunity to review 10 them, you would not be in a position to answer that question. 11 THE DEFENDANT: Right. 12 THE COURT: Can we provide Mr. McBride with a copy of 13 those two reports, take him back in lockup, and bring out the 14 next case. We will recall your case in a just minute, Mr. 15 McBride. 16 NOTE: At this point, 2:10 p.m., a recess is taken; 17 at the conclusion of which the case continues at 2:23 p.m. as 18 follows: THE COURT: Mr. McBride, have you now had an 19 20 opportunity to review both the original Pretrial Services 21 report out of South Carolina as well as the addendum to that 22 report as put together by our Pretrial Services Office? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I have. 24 THE COURT: Now, do you dispute the accuracy of any 25

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     reports?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, what -- let's start
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     with the report out of South Carolina.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Actually, I am not real sure which
     one is which. I am just going to start at the beginning here.
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     Page -- to go page 2. I did not find any issue with that one.
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               THE COURT: With the one out of South Carolina?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Correct.
               THE COURT: All right. Well, the Court will adopt as
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11
     factually accurate the information as contained in the Pretrial
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     Services report out of South Carolina.
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               All right. Now let's move on to the addendum.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, page 2, number 1. They are
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     talking about two fraudulent checks. And it says that there
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     is -- there is no offenses or other -- not reflected in the
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     NCIC because there never were any charges. The checks were
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     never -- there was a check issue. I went to the bank. And it
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     was an issue where somebody had filed or issued some bogus
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     checks on my account. And I sat with the bank manager and we
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     talked to the Federal Reserve that day and resolved that issue.
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               So they did end up freezing my account, but those two
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     checks were issued, but they were not fraudulent. And I
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     immediately went into the bank and we straightened it out and
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     resolved that issue.
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10 1 THE COURT: So you were never charged in that matter? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Correct. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 THE DEFENDANT: And page 3, number 3. There is again 5 the talk of promissory notes in there. And there was -- again, I was never charged with those. So there was nothing -- there 6 7 was no charges. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, this isn't about charges. 9 THE DEFENDANT: I understand. I am just saying that 10 they were talking about that I issued these, that these were 11 part of the reason for my being violated. 12 They made the claim that there was -- that this was a 13 crime, but there was never any issue -- there was never any 14 evidence to it. There was never any charges under that. They 15 simply used the implication or the claim that there was a thing 16 here to violate me. There was never any evidence that it even 17 took place. 18 THE COURT: Let's look at paragraph 2 under --19 subparagraph (2) under paragraph 3. In December 2008 the 20 defendant was instructed to stop acting on behalf of others in 21 the filing of court documents and the issuing of promissory 22 notes. Since December 2008 the defendant continued to file 23 court documents on behalf of others on February 8, 2010, and 24 March 11, 2010. 25 Is that information accurate?

THE DEFENDANT: I cannot say that it is, sir, or that it is not. At that period of time I had been assisting people in creating documents for themselves. There may have been these two instances where I had created these documents for them prior to being told to stop.

I do remember that whenever he instructed me to stop,

I did stop because I knew that there was an issue, that they

could revoke my probation or my supervised release. So I did

stop doing that.

I do not recall specifically doing these -- preparing these documents after I was being told. Because I remember specifically that when I was told, I stopped because I would settle the issue, whether I could or could not, before I would file any more.

So I cannot recall specifically, but I do recall that whenever I was informed to stop, that I did stop.

THE COURT: All right. What's next?

THE DEFENDANT: There was number 5, page 4. They were talking about another promissory note in the amount of \$72 trillion. Again, this was never returned to me. This was never informed -- I was never informed that this was fraudulent. That there was an issue with it or that it was returned.

I was only informed by the Probation officer that -- again, to stop doing this. And again, I did. There was never

The Pretrial Services Office has noted that you

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25

McBride?

present a risk of nonappearance due to the following: Lack of verified information; nature and circumstances of the charged offense; use of aliases and alternate Social Security numbers, which you now say you did not do; history of failure to report as directed while on postconviction supervision.

That you present a danger to the community due to lack of verified information; nature and circumstances of the charged offense; self-reported history of illegal substance use; prior criminal history, to include fraudulent and drug-related offenses; history of arrests and criminal conduct while on postconviction supervision; and history of noncompliance with postconviction supervision.

Is there anything you would like to say in regards to the Pretrial Services Office's assessments of nonappearance and danger?

And before you begin, the Court is going to ask you, is there anyone that can -- you see, the Court always has a lot of concerns when information, factual or otherwise, in a Pretrial Services report is not confirmed or verified. So that weighs heavily in the Court's decision in whether it will grant bond or deny bond.

The first assessment of danger and nonappearance is lack of verified information. Is there anyone whose name and number you can provide to Pretrial Services that can verify or confirm the information as contained in this report?

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               THE DEFENDANT: Going clear back, the only one that
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     would be would be my father, and he just died in November.
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               But I have got family -- my mother, she doesn't talk
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     to me, hasn't talked to me in years, I don't even know how to
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     contact her.
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               So, I mean, as far as who would I know that would
     verify back 20 or 25 years, I don't know that there is anybody.
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               THE COURT: I didn't say it has to be 20 to 25 years.
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     I mean, the more information that can be verified or confirmed,
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     the better. But --
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               THE DEFENDANT: Right.
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               THE COURT: The Court at least needs some information
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     confirmed or verified.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Right. I mean, I have my ex-wife.
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     The problem is, I don't even know her address or her telephone
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     number because they took my phone and all my contact
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     information. She lives in Columbus, Ohio. That was Marti
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     McBride, my first wife. We married in the early '70s or late
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     '70s. And she would be the one person who could confirm the
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    majority of this.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, you may
22
    proceed.
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               THE DEFENDANT: I've been presently on bond, $140,000
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    bond in South Carolina on virtually the same charges for --
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     since November of last year. The conditions of the bond were
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- that I had an ankle bracelet on. I appeared at every, every hearing on time, without delay. I had zero instances or problems with the monitoring for that period of time.
- My criminal history. The last two charges, I have
 only had one charge in 20 years, that was in 19 -- or in 2001.

 Other than -- and the two cases here, and they both come out of
 the exact same activity.
 - So that, you know, when they said -- my criminal history over the last 20 years has been minimal. I have got zero violence in my history. I don't use any aliases other than some people call me JT, short for James Thomas. I have never used any alternate IDs or Social Security numbers.
 - The nature and circumstances of the charges and offenses. They are very serious charges, I grant you that, and I take them very seriously, but they all come out of am I who I say I am. And if I am indeed the keeper of the Seal of St. Peter and the holder of the office of the Chair of St. Peter, than I absolutely have the authority to issue those.
 - So the real key here or the real crux of this whole thing is am I who I say I am. And I am in fact the keeper of the Seal of St. Peter, the official --
 - THE COURT: How did you come to that conclusion?

 THE DEFENDANT: I was given the seal in 2010 by Pope

 Benedict himself. That has been verified. I am -- by many

 people. I am acknowledged in three separate federal courts as

- Peter the Divine, the office holder of the Office of the Chair of St. Peter. In both --
- THE COURT: And what legal authority do you believe that gives you in the United States?
- THE DEFENDANT: It does not give me any legal

 authority within the United States. It simply is -- gives me

 the authority, it says that I operate outside the municipal

 corporation.

- I have never tried or attempted to use it for any commercial gain, simply to -- because if I don't operate within the municipal corporation, I have to have some kind of identification which allows me to live my life.
- If I have identification within the municipal corporation, I submit myself to the municipal corporation.
- And, therefore, I have spent 15 years extricating myself from the municipal corporation and attempting to go back to the laws under the Constitution and the laws of God and operate outside of the municipal corporation.
- THE COURT: Well, no citizen in the United States can operate outside federal and state law. Whether you are outside or inside, whatever you call a municipal corporation, is irrelevant. If you are a citizen of the United States, you are required to follow federal and state law.
- The problem with you representing yourself is in order to get information from you that the Court may need in

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     order to determine whether detaining you or not is appropriate,
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     the Court has to sometimes delve into the alleged offense.
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     Court doesn't want to delve into the alleged offense because if
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     you make any comments concerning it, you may be incriminating
 5
     yourself.
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               THE DEFENDANT: I do understand that, sir.
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               THE COURT: So you see how you put yourself in a very
     awkward position?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I am not a U.S. citizen,
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     that is a misunderstanding. I am an American. I am not a U.S.
11
     citizen. And therein lies the difference.
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               THE COURT: Were you born here?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I was born in Ohio, yes.
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               THE COURT: That makes you a United States citizen by
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          I understand you may disagree, but our law says
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     otherwise. And as the Court, I must follow the law.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Then you must also follow the
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     Clearfield Doctrine, is that correct? And the Clearfield
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     doctrine says that a municipal corporation, even when acting or
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     masquerading as a government, must have a valid contract in
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     order to compel specific performance. A valid --
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               THE COURT: Well, a doctrine does not override
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     federal and state statute, no matter what that doctrine is.
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               THE DEFENDANT: But it does, it does still -- I mean,
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     the code states -- state statutes or federal statutes do not
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     override the fact that a corporation must have a valid
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     contract.
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               THE COURT: But the U.S. Constitution does. The
 4
     United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
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               THE DEFENDANT: That is absolutely correct.
               THE COURT: So if this doctrine is not in the United
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 7
     States Constitution, it is irrelevant to this Court.
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               THE DEFENDANT: The municipal corporation is not in
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     the United States Constitution, sir.
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               THE COURT: Well, then there is the flaw in your
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     argument.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Well, I can tell you that the state
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     cannot certify these charges as constitutional. And if this is
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     where we -- what I have to do, we will do a Rule 11
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     certification of the charges.
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               THE COURT: Well if you wish to --
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               THE DEFENDANT: -- because they cannot certify the
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     charges.
19
               THE COURT: If you wish to file any motion you
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    believe is appropriate based on the law, you have an absolute
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     right to do so and the Court will rule upon it.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Okay. My past criminal history has
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     all been, like they say, at 12 years and 20 years old.
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               And that's all I have to say. I have been on this
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bond for, you know, for seven months without incident. It did

- 1 have an ankle bracelet, I had no incidents. I would request 2 that you reinstate that so that I could properly participate in my defense here.
- 4 THE COURT: All right, thank you.

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- 5 Well, under the circumstances, the Court does believe there may be a combination of conditions of release that would 6 7 reasonably assure Mr. McBride's appearance at future court 8 proceedings.
 - However, based upon all the information that is contained in the Pretrial Services report, as well as the information as proffered to the Court by Mr. McBride himself, the Court believes that at this time there is no combination of conditions of release that will reasonably assure the safety of the community.
 - The reason for that is, several of the assessments of danger. One, lack of verified information.
 - Two, the nature and circumstances of the charged That essentially being informing other people that offense. they have the right to violate the law.
 - The Court cannot stop Mr. McBride from doing that if he is not detained. It can stop him if he is because he has no phone to use except that at the Alexandria Detention Center, and he can only use that by making collect calls.
- 24 Self-reported history of illegal substance abuse, 25 prior criminal history, including two fraudulent and

- 1 drug-related offenses. One of the most important or the two 2 most important of the history of arrests and criminal conduct 3 while on postconviction supervision, whether Mr. McBride 4 believes his philosophy is accurate or not accurate, the law 5 has deemed it in the past not to be an accurate statement of the law. 6 Notwithstanding that, Mr. McBride continues to conduct himself in said -- in said way even when on supervision 8 9 and told not to. 10 Therefore, this Court has no reason to believe that 11 if he is released on conditions he will not continue to believe 12 in the philosophy he currently believes in and continues to 13 suggest to individuals that they are not required to follow the 14 law because of his municipal corporation theory. 15 Therefore, at this time the Court finds there is no 16 combination of conditions of release that would reasonably 17 assure the safety of the community. 18 However, Mr. McBride, the Court will let you reserve 19 the right to request a reconsideration of this determination 20 based upon a change of circumstances. 21 Do you understand? 22 THE DEFENDANT: I do so reserve. 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. McBride is remanded to 24 the custody of United States Marshals pending further
 - proceedings.